## GOLD TO COME FROM ABROAD.

A FIRST SHIPMENT OF \$500,000.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE, HOWEVER, ADVANCES AS MONEY DECLINES-LIGHTER CURRENCY SHIPMENTS-CLEARING HOUSE

CERTIFICATES ISSUED. Wall Street markets were stimulated and the speculative temper was brightened yesterday by the announcement that a round lot of gold had beer rdered in London for shipment to New-York. order was given by haring, Magoun & Co., and \$500. 000 will leave Southampton to-day on the steamer Surprise was general that the first pertation should not have been made by houses that ske a specialty of foreign exchange and are always quick to utilize for profit a movement of the yellow metal in either direction. At the office of Baring, Magonn & Co. it was said that the transac on was made at a legitimate profit, the firm having been able to cover bills against it at the lowest rate prevailing. It was conceded that if the recent extremely high rates for money were to continu the importation might represent a loss in possible profits by the time the specie reached here, but the

firm believed that the money rates were abnormal

would not last. Bankers are not universally sanguine that the mportation by Baring, Magoun & Co. represents the beginning of an inward flow of gold. Foreign exchange rallied immediately after the announcemen of the engagement, and rates for demand sterling drafts closed at \$4 84 1-47 \$4 84 1-2 to the £ sterling. This was a rise of fully 1 cent from the early low quotations, but they were about the same as prevailed Tuesday night. The advance was the reof lower rates for call money. Sterling exchange quotations have for some time ruled below the normal basis at which gold may ordinarily be im-But the influx of the metal has been preented by various causes. The weakness in has reflected no increased supply of com-or security bills, but simply offerings of tankers' bills for the purpose of taking advantage of the high money market. A decline in money rates would restore the old conditions to the foreign xchanges, which are the adverse trade balance and

the current of American securities to this side.

therefore, prevents bankers from confidently arranging for gold imports. Offerings of drafts are no numerous enough or heavy enough to permit a large line being secured at a rate below the gold point Even if a large line could be obtained at profitable rates, there is sufficient disturbance in the money market to render it desirable that bankers should re tain the option of shipping the gold or re-selling the exchange as long as possible. The present rate of profit in importing gold is reduced below the ordinary fact that the Bank of England charges high for American eagles, and the coins are not so full in weight as they were at one time. The Treasduring the recent export movement of gold, was been some slight abrasion by the ocean voyage. cable dispatch yesterday brought the information that the Bank of England had raised the price of bar gold three farthings to 77s. 10d. per ounce. counts in London are also higher, with an upward ten-dency. These features indicate the raising of obfor the present to any serious prospect of a drain of gold to America. The Bank of England is also preparing to defend its stock of gold from the demands which are threatened from Continental Europe. Taking the situation as a whole, most foreign bankers redit the idea that any important imports of the precious metal are probable, although it is hoped that future conditions may stimulate the tide to run this

The ease in the money market was felt yesterday only at the Stock Exchange. Call loans ranged from 6 to 12 per cent, with the bulk of the business done at intermediate figures. These rates were in contrast with a range of 152 20 per cent in the two receding days. It was too early, bankers said, predict whether the change had elements of rmanency. A favorable sentimental effect was gold from Europe. The advices from Washington

ues heavy, and the urgent nature.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday received \$300,000 in The Sub-Treasury in San Francisco. The Sub-Treasury yesternay received account of the significance of the recent large shipments of funds to the Pacific Slope was explained in advices to bankers indicating an outbreak of distress in California, which was reported to be most acute at the Account of the California of the California which was reported to be most acute at

NET GOLD EXPORTS SINCE JANUARY 1 AMOUNT TO \$61,000,000-TALK OF ANTICIPATING

Washington, June 21.-United States Treasurer Morgan to-day received a dispatch from London stating that Baring, Magoun & Co., of New-York and London, and shipped \$500,000 gold to the United States. This is the first shipment of foreign gold in any considerable quantity to the United States during the ent month, and is looked upon as showing that tide in gold exports from this country to Europe had turned. During the eleven months beginning July 1, 1892, and ended May 31, 1893, the amount of gold shipped from the United States to Europe. according to the figures furnished by the Burcau of Statistics, Treasury Department, amounted to \$105,-965.050. During the same period gold was imported from Europe to the United States to the amount of \$200,164,699, leaving a balance against us in that period of \$85,000,000. During the five months of the present calendar year, beginning January and ended May 31, the amount of gold exported was \$71,003,-044, the imports during the same period being \$10,749,361; or a balance against us of \$61,000,000 in round figures. For the last three weeks no gold has been exported from New-York to Europe, and as a consequence of natural accretion the Treasury Department has been gaining gold during that period, the net gold balance to-day standing at \$94,050,310.

In the building up of this gold the Treasury De-partment has redeemed nearly \$6,000,000 gold certificates, the amount outstanding to-day being \$98,070. 600, against \$104,000,000 on June 1. While the recelpts and expenditures of the Treasury Department have kept "neck-and-neck" during the month, the expenses being heavy and the receipts slightly less than usual, the stated balance to-day is \$26,420,415. Of this amount, \$12,253,000 is in subsidiary silver and miner coin, and \$11,921,000 in National bank depositaries. This statement shows that the Treasury is provided with a good working currency balance, so much so indeed that it is probable, though as yet not determined, that the Government will anticipate the quarterly interest due July 1 on the United States 4 per cent bonds and Pacific Railroad bonds, and pay this interest next week. Treasurer Morsays he is in a good condition to do this and only awaits the direction of Secretary Carlisle to send out the interest checks. Many of these are now made only awaits the direction of Secretary Carlisle to send out the interest checks. Many of these are now made out, and it is probable, should Secretary Carlisic decide to anticipate the July interest, that most of the checks could be prepared and sent out by the middle of next week. The only object in anticipating the interest, which in point of fact would be less than ten days, would be to relieve the money market to the extent of the interest paid. This would release \$7.500,000 now in the Treasury and put a like amount into factive circulation in the business centers of the country.

Schenectady, N. Y., June 21 .- A slight run was made on the Schenectady Savings Bank in this city this morning. As near as can be ascertained it has been caused by a rumor started by some of the employee on works, strangers in this city, and totally uninted with the business of the bank. The people, mostly of the laboring class, and strangers in the city, were about the only

as fast as they could make change. As it is near the 1st of July, when the interest comes due, the bank is the galner by every deposit withdrawn. One report was that the bank held a quantity of the Warner-Yates paper, of Rochester. This is entirely false, and their rules forbid their negotiating any such securities. The run soon ceased.

TROUBLES OF BUSINESS MEN. SIEGFRIED WERTHEIM'S LIABILITIES WERE

\$673,039: HIS ASSETS, \$2,308. David Scharps has been appointed temporary re 67 New-st., in an application made to dissolve the corporation by the president, Charles W. Thompson. and other directors. Richard Meares, who had owned the Hotel Royal, opened the Scarboro restaurant in incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000.

against Goebel & Clark, butchers, at No. 645 Secondmeat. An affidavit was presented giving an interview had with Mr. Clark by Louis H. Heyman for Nelson Morris & Co. on June 19. In this Clark is reported as saying that Goebel had removed the belonging to the firm on June 16, and had disappeared with \$1,500 belonging to Clark.

The schedules of slegfried Werthelm, importer of paper, stock and pulp, formerly in "The Times ilding, who falled on February 28, and then went to Europe, have been filed by Charles H. Williams They show liabilities, \$673,039; nominal assets, \$11,591; actual assets, \$2,308. assignee has collected \$1.253 cash. The principal creditors are Mrs. Blanche Wertheim, the wife, \$00. 000; Alvertheim & Co., \$56,459; Heidelbach, Ickelhalmer & Co., \$54,197; F. Elumenthal & Co., brother in-law of Wertheim, \$50,862; Merchants' Exchange National Bank, \$50,000; George P. Folts, \$19,518; Ralli Bros., \$40,000; John L. Taylor, \$40,000; S. B.

Ulmann, \$36,771, and J. S. Bache & Co., \$34,391. James Grange, bookbinder, at Nos. 66 and 68 Duane-st., who made an a-signment on Monday, did tors think he may have gone to Canada. The as signee, Mr. Gilhooly, said that he did not know where Grange was. Many notes, he said, discounted for Grange were alleged to be forgeries. These might

Deputy Sheriff Young has received another attach Cassell Publishing Company, for \$10,000, in favor of the Old National Bank of Boston. The bank discounted two notes of the Cassell Publishing Company dated January 12, 1893, payable five months after date, and signed by Dunham as president, and Mr. Wagstaff as treasurer. The notes were indersed by

The sheriff has taken charge of the place of business of Frank A. Crapo, doing business as F. A. Crapo & Co., commission dealer in corsets, ribbons and silk handkerchiefs, at No. 100 Franklin-t., on an execution for \$1,268 in favor of C. II. Meyer. Crapo has been in business since 1880, and last October placed his assets at \$25,000, and his liabilities at

placed his assets at \$25,000, and his habilities at \$10,000.

Boston, June 21.—The Magneso-Calcite Fireproof Company, of which the missing Moody Merrill was president, has assigned. Liabilities about \$50,000; nominal assets about the same.
Chicago, June 21.—The Ellsworth Packing and Prevision Company made an assignment to-day.
Benver, Col., June 21.—The Acme Pressed Brick and Improvement Company made an assignment to J. B. Armstrong, its president, vesterday, with assets \$64,500; liabilities, \$27,977. Tightness of the money market is given as the cause of the suspension.

Lima, Ohio, June 21.—The business of the Oil Well supply Company in this city and other points in the Ohio field went into the hands of a receiver yesterday. Coloned Moulton, of this city, will continue as general manager as heretofore and the business will go on as usual.

#### H. H. WARNER'S ASSIGNEE REPORTS. HIS AFFAIRS PLACED IN A PAVORABLE LIGHT-A LETTER TO THE CREDITORS

Rochester, N. V., June 21 -- Job E. Hedges, assigned of H. H. Warner', filed his schedule of assets and favorable situation. The total indebtedness is shown to be \$1,046,369 37, of which \$650,027 86 is secured permanency. A favorable sentimental effect was and \$593,341 51 unsecured. Of the secured liabilities produced by the news of the first consimment of \$375,000 is indebtedness to the H. H. Warner Company. Limited. The contingent liabilities amount to \$459 being unknown. It consists of grazing and timber land.

The schedule states that the assignee holds \$110,092.62 of Mr. Yates's notes which have been taken

The schedule states that the assignce holds \$110, 002-02 of Mr. Yates's notes which have been taken up and paid by him as an offset of the \$65,000 taken up and paid by Mr. Yates for which he brought an action some time axo.

The inventory shows how some of Mr. Warner's money has gone. He invested \$101,244-23 in the Genesee Gold Mining Company, upward of \$28,000 in San Jose Mining and Canal Company; \$57,000 in Sarro Mining Company, Mevico, and \$121,000 in the Horse-hoe Mining Company. The schedule makes no mention of the grape sugar industry, in which Mr. Warner expended upward of a quarter of a million, and which has no present or prospective value. Mr. Warner has issued the following circular to his creditors:

Rochester, N. Y., June 21, 1893.

To my creditors:

Gentlemen: My assignee has just completed and filed the schedules of my creditors and inventury of my assigned estate. The schedule shows that I am indebted in the sum of \$1,046.399.37. This amount is made up as follows: Unsecured, \$393.341.51; secured, \$653.027.86. The secured indebtedness may be classified in this way: Secured by my real estate, \$71,500; due to this way: Secured by my real cetate, \$17,000 due to my company, \$375,000 (secured by the stock of the company taself); due to others, secured principally by the stock of my company, \$206,527.86. My contingent has stock of my company, \$206,527.86. My contingent has with great rapidity. A committee of Duluth women with great rapidity. thing on account of \$270,000 28 of this amount. This leaves a contingent Hability as inderser of paper made

leaves a contingent liability as inderser of paper made by others of \$439,120,11.

If I am called upon to pay the whole of this amount, and it be added to my direct liabilities, they will then amount to \$1,245,000. The nominal value of the assets passing to my assignee is \$2,573,022,83, and the actual value as fixed by the assignee, is \$109,011,67, but this sum does not include anything for the shares of the H. H. Warner Company, Limited, belonging to me, nor anything for the 400,000 acres of land in the State of Durango, in the Republic of Mexico, the assignee having stated in his inventory that the value of those assets was unknown to him. In my judgment, the most valuable pert of my assigned estate is the 34,645 shares of the H. H. Warner to him. In my judgment, the most valuable part of my assigned estate is the 34,645 shares of the H. H. Warner Company, Limited. These shares are £10 such. Within a year they have sold at \$75 a share, being £50 per cent of their face value. I have always regarded them as well worth that price. The company has carned since its organization 8 per cent og its preferred stock and upward of 15 per cent on its common, and in addition has taken up and cancelled a large amount of its 20-year debenture bords, and his also accumulated a very considerable reserve. The value of this asset to my creditors necessarily depends upon the future conduct of the business. If it can be managed in the future as it has been in the past no creditor holding my direct or contingent

in the past no creditor housing my direct or contingent obligation need lose one penny.

Just at the present moment the character of the future management of the company is uncertain. A difference, which is to be very much regretted, has arisen between the company and myself, growing out of my debt to the the amount of assets in the business taken over by the company, and upon guarantees made by me as to the net profits which would be realized out of that branch of the profits which would be realized out of that branch of the business known as the "Safe Yeast" and "Log Cabin Remedies." This debt is considerably smaller than it was at or about the time the company took over the business. I insist that the company agreed with me to carry this debt until such time as it could be conveniently paid by me out of dividends to which I was entitled upon the shares deposited as collateral security. The company makes a different contention. I have regarded it as most important to come to an adjustment of this difficulty, is order that the business of the company might be arranged order that the business of the company might be arranged in the most advantageous way. Since my assignment I have been trying to reach an adjustment, but find it impacticable to come to an agreement at this distance from the home office of the company in London. I have therefore, decided to go immediately to London for the

sible. In the mean time, I trust that my creditors will inue that forbearance which they have so kindly shown me to this time. I assure you, gentlemen, that I am, as I have been, working in what I believe to be your very best interests. I remain very respectfully yours.

H. H. WARNER.

THE CORDAGE REORGANIZATION PLAN. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ISSUED-ASSETS SAID TO EXCEED GREATLY THE

LIAPILITIES. The report of the Reorganization Committee of the National Cordage Company was made public yester day. Tals committee consists of George C. Magoun, of Baring, Magoun & Co.; Ernst Thalmann, of Laden burg, Thalmann & Co., and Gustave H. Gossler, declare that the assets of the company will greatly come necessary to liquidate the affairs of the company at once, it would be impossible to express even an apuent shows that the book values of the assets are \$25 732.517 89, and the liabilities \$11,986.417 71. The assets include twenty mills and plants, of which eight are held under a lease. The report says that prior to October, 1891, certain speculative operation were gone into which resulted in a loss to the These operations were in hemp. It is de clared that this sort of speculation is not likely occur again. The statement adds on this point that the losses were made up by the directors who wer responsible for the speculations.

The committee reports further that under careful and prodent management and with an additional working capital the company can be made to produce good results.

The plan of reorganization is in part as follows: peration) will lasue collateral trust first mortgage bonds having thirty years to run, secured by a mortgage on all the mortgageable property of the National Cordage Company

of the company at par. Each a romon stockholder will pay to the Reorganization Committee, or its nominee, a

foregoing plan, then the Reorganization Committee become parties to such reorganization agreement will not be represented in and will not have any right or interest

HEATON WILL APPEAR WHEN WANTED.

District-Attorney Nicoll yesterday received from lyn, word that Chrence D. Heaton, ex-president of Mr. Nicoll whenever sent for. Heaton had been out of town for several days, said the lawyer. The forand Jury has not yet taken up the case of Heaton and the two other ex-officers of the bank.

THE FLAMES STILL RAGING THROUGH THE PINE WOODS OF THE NORTHWEST.

Duluth, Minn., June 21.—Yesterday's report

with more care than was precible Monday, indicate Virginia the loss will foot up nearly a million dollars, and at other places, including the mining camps and The loss to standing timber cannot non be estimated or more. The reported fatalities seem unfounded, aall persons known are accounted for. The mining camps in the vicinity of Virginia are maccessible on account of the surrounding fires, and it is believed that the camps of Mesaha Mountain, Lone, Great Northern, Moose, Commodore and one or two others are destroyed, together with mining machinery. This Fires yesterday burned the bridges on the Duluth and Iron range, between Ply and Tower, thus con

siderably curtailing the output of the Vermillion range 6 o'clock last evening, and promises to continue during the night. If it extends over the Mesaba range and the district to the south of Duluth it will do much to quench the forest fires which are still ragins in the greater portion of the pine region and destroy-ing vast amounts of standing timber. The fires exman named shephard, who has just returned from a trip through that region, says that the flames rise will leave in the morning for Virginia to fit the women and children there with clothing. There is a considerable amount of destitution at Merritt, which must be relieved. Trainmen on the st. Paul and Duluth and Eastern Minneseta report heavy forest fires around Hinckley.

Chicago, June 21.- A new railroad labor organization to embrace every branch of service from the locomotive engineer to the flagman at grade cro-sings, was started The main cause of the movement was the failure of their aim in the shape of protection of members in their struggles against ratiroad companies. The new organization will in the future be known as the American Railway Union. G. W. Howard, vice-president of the new organization, called the meeting to order. Despite the stormy weather a large gathering of railroad men crowded the hall and the pro-ceedings were marked by much enthusiasm. The principal speakers were Eugene V. Debbs, president of the new organization; James A. Hogan, a prominent member of the old organization on the Pacific system; L. W. Rogers, Editor of "The Age of Labor," and John Cathbertson, canirman of the Organization of Rallroad Telegraphers. Frequent uings were indulged in at the expense of Chief Arthur and the much-vaunted Brothernood of Locomotive Enginesis.

Denver, Col., June 21.-Dr. Thatcher Graves rwaiting hearing on the charge of having polsoned Mrs. Josephine Barnaby, voluntarily surrendered hi bond and returned to juit to-day. The doctor did this in order to give weight to the writ of habeas corpus which will be issued in a few days. The re-lease will be asked for on the grounds that there are

### THE LEVEE SITUATION IMPROVING.

New-Orleans, June 21.-The levee situation. more encouraging. The only crevasse now running is that on the Cressy plantation, about 200 feet wide The cribbing was completed last night and if the work is completed without further mishap the break

#### THE PONTIFICAL LETTER.

TRANSLATION OF THE POPE'S UTTERANCE ON THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

LEO XIII APPROVES MONSIGNOR SATOLLI'S ACTS AND EXPRESSES HIS HOPE THAT CONTRO-VERSY IN THE CATHOLIC CHURCH

IS AT AN END.

Baltimore, June 21.-Cardinal Gibbons has given the United Press the official translation of the much-discussed Pontifical letter from the Pope on the school question, which is as follows. To our beloved son, James Gibbons, Card. Priest

of the Holy Reman Church, Thular of St. Mary's Beyond the Tiber, Archldshop of Baltimore, and to our venerable brethren the archbishops and bishops of the United States of North America.

Beloved son and venerable brethren, health and apostolic benediction.

We have often given manifest proofs both of our olicitude for the welfare of the falthful people and bishops of the United States of America and of the peculiar affection with which we cherish that portion of our Saviour's flock. Of this we have given an additional and unmi-takable evidence in sending Titular Archbishop of Lepanto, an illustrious man. not less pre-eminent by his learning than by his cirtues, as yourselves in the recent meeting of the archidshops in New-York have plainly testified, thu onfirming the trust which we had reposed in his

Now his legation had this for its first object that it should be a public testimonial of our good will toward your country and of the high esteem in which we hold those who administer the government of the Republic; for he was to assist in our name at the dedication of the Universal Exposition held in the city of Chicago, in which we ourselves, by the courteous invitation of its directors, have taken part but his legation had this also for its purpose that

our presence should be made, as it were, perpetual among you, by the permanent establishment of an postelic delegation at Washington. By this we have monifestly declared not only that we love your nation equally with those most flourishing countries to which we have been accustomed to send representatives vested with our authority, but also that we vehemently desire that the bonds of mutual relationship binding you and your faithful people with is, as children with their father, should grow closer every day. Nor was it a small comfort to our hear that this new act of our care in your regard was followed by a general outpouring of thanks and affection toward us.

New, in our fraternal solicitude for your wellbeing, we had above all given command to the Archbishop of Lepanto that he should use all his en-deavors and all the skill of his fraternal charity for the extirpation of all the germs of dissension developed in the too well-known controversies concerning the proper instruction of Catholic youth; a dissension whose flame was fanned by various writings pubvenerable brother fully complied with; and in the month of November of last year he repaired to New-York, where there had assembled with you, beloved on, all the other archbishops of your country, they municated to them through the Sacred Congregation of the Propaganda that, after conferring with their suffragans, they should join counsels and deliberate oncerning the best method of caring for those Catholic calleren who attend the public schools instead of

The things which you wisely decreed in that me ing were pleasing to the said Archbishop of Lepanto, who bestowed merited praise on your prodence, and This judgment we also praise for having thus opportunely responded to our to settle the questions concerning the right instruction of Catholic youth, about which, as above stated, tain propositions, put in shape by himself, touching upon both the theoretical principles of the subject and their practical application. When the meeting to pay a lump sum of \$175,000 a year in perpetuity. and hearing of these propositions, and had asked for certain declarations and corrections in them, all this the Archbishop of Lepanto cheerfully compiled with, which being done, the distinguished assemblage closed Its sessions with a declaration of gratitude and of satisfaction with the way in which he had fulfilled the commission intrusted to him by us. All this we find in the minutes of the meeting, which you have

taken care to send us.

flat these propositions of our delegate having been inepportunely made public, minds were at once excited and controversies started afresh, which, through also interpretations and through malignant imputs tions scattered abroad in the newspapers, grew more wide-pread and more serious. Then certain prelates of your country, whether displeased with the interpretations put upon some of these propositions, or feating the narm to some which it seemed to them might thence result, confided to us the reason of their is the supreme law to be ever assiduously borne mind by us, wishing, moreover, to give you another prent of our solicitous affection, requested that each of you should, in a private letter, fully open his mind to us on the subject, which was diligently compiled with by each one of you. From the examination of these letters it became manifest to us that some of you tound in the propositions no reason for apprehenpartially abrogated the disciplinary law concerns tented that the diversity of interpretations put upon prove detrimental to the Catholic schools.

mately convinced that such interpretations are totally allen from the meaning of our delegate, as they are assuredly far from the mind of the Apostolic Sec. For the principal propositions offered by him were drawn from the decrees of the Third Plenary Council of Pattimore, and especially declare that Catholic schools are to be most sedulously promoted, and that ordinary to decide, according to the circumstances, when it is lawful and when unlawful to attend the public schools. Now, if the words of any speaker re so to be taken that the latter part of his discourse shall be understood to agree, and not to disagree, with what he has said before, it is surely both unbecoming and unjust so to explain his latter utterances as to make them disagree with the preceding ones. this is the more true since the mending of the writer was not at all left obscure. For while presenting his propositions to the distinguished meeting in New-York, he expressly declared (as is evident from the mitutes) his admiration for the zeal manifested by the bishops of North America in the most wise decrees enacted by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimo for the promotion of the Catholic instruction of the young. He added, moreover, that these decrees, I lie schools are not to be entirely condemned (since cases may occur, as the Council itself had foreseen in which it is lawful to attend them), still every en deavor should be made to multiply Catholic school and to bring them to perfect equipment. But it order that, in a matter of so grave importance, the may remain no further room for doubt or for dissen tons of opinions as we have already deciared in our erable brethren, the archbishop and bishops of the province of New-York, so we again, so far as need be, declare that the decrees which the Baltimore Councils, agreeably to the directions of the Holy Sec. have enacted concerning parochlal schools, and what ver else has been prescribed by the Roman pontiffs thether directly or through the Sacred Congregation Wherefore we confidently hope (and your devoted

ness to me and to the Apostolic See increnses our confidence) that having put away every cause of error and all anxiety you will work together, with hearts united in perfect charity for the wider and wider spread of the Kingdom of God in your immens country. But while industriously laboring for the glory of God and the salvation of the souls in-trusted to your care, strive also to promote the welfare of your fellow citizens and to prove the 11 hours to Chautauqua Lake by the New-York garnestness of your love for your country, so that

they who are intrusted with the administration of the government may clearly recognize how strong an influence for the support of public order and for the advancement of public prosperity is to be

found in the Catholic Church.

And as to yourself, beloved son, we know fo certain that you will not only communicate to our other venerable brethren in the United states this our mind, which it bath seemed good to us to make known to you, but that you will also strive with all almed but totally ended, as is so greatly to be de sired, the minds which have been excited by it ma peacefully be united in mutual good will.

Meanwhile, as a pledge of our affection, we n said venerable brethren, and upon the clergy and mithful people intrusted to your care, the apost enediction

Given at Rome, from St. Peter's, on the 31st day

of May in the year 1893, the sixteenth year of Our Pentificate. LEO XIII, Pope. The Pope's letter was inclosed with the fol-

lowing note from Cardinal Rampolla: Your Eminence: I herewith transmit to Your Eminence the Fontifical letter upon the noted school

question. I do not doubt that Your Eminence will read with pleasure its contents, and I hope that the important document will see calm re-established in the minds of all who have been interested in this question. It is the desire of the Holy Father tha Your Eminence would kindly have the letter printed and distributed to all the bishops of the United States. I would remain with profound respect, your Eminence's devoted servant.

Rome, June 1, 1893. To His Eminence James Card. Gibbons, Archbishop

RAPID TRANSIT DISCUSSED.

BELIEF IN VARIOUS CIRCLES THAT THE DELAY IS ALMOST OVER.

RUSSELL SAGE THINKS \$175,000 A YEAR IS TOO MUCH FOR THE COMPANY TO PAY-MAYOR GILROY'S VIEWS.

Russell Sage said yesterday that the Rapid Transit Commission was laboring under a delusion when it aid that the Manhattan Company could easily pay \$175,000 to the city every year for the rapid transit privilege. Mr. Sage thinks that the commission has made a colossal blunder in putting the price for the privilege at such a high rate, but he also thinks the commission and the company will now be able to do business and come to some satisfactory

"Mr. Gould will not settle the question." said Mr. Sage. "All we directors, twenty of ns, will talk it over, and Mr. Gould's opinion will be cabled to us when he lands on the other side. I don't know I will do if the other directors accept the \$175,000 proposition. I have told the Controller that that amount is altogether out of the question." Washington E. Connor spoke in a more cheerful way than Mr. Sage, and expressed himself as believing that one or the other of the propositions submitted by the commission to the Manhattan Company would be accepted.
"It looks," said Mr. Connor, "as though the con

mission and the Manhattan Company had reached a basis for negotiation. The commissioners have made a proposition to the company, and it is in duty bound either to accept it or to make a counter proposition.

The majority of the members of the Manhattan's Committee on Elevated Railway Extension are out of town, and it is not probable that a meeting will be held before the first part of next week. the commuttee does meet the terms dictated by Mr.

Starin will probably be accepted. Speaking vesterday of the proposition of the Rapid Transit Commission to allow the Manhattan Company to extend its present lines and place additional tracks on its present structures, for either an annual payment of \$175,000 for all future time, or 5 per cent on its net income, which percentage must not fall short of \$125,000 a year, Controller Myers said :

"The offer to the company to a mighty cheap one It would cost the company \$135,000 on the 5 per cent basis, calculated on the company's earnings of 1892, excluding \$2,000,000 for interest on bonds.

"The company will probably jump at the proposition placed at a disadvantage and must hav

with them the Mayor said :

"If the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company does Rapid Transit Commissioners, and so discharge its obligations to the people of New-York, I shall be much disappointed. I certainly am in hopes that shall, as long as I am in office, do all in my power to break down the monopoly of the Manhattan Company, and in this I will have the support of all the city officials. The proposition of the Rapid Transit Commissioners is certainly a fair one for the company. It is wholly immaterial to me which one propositions the company accepts, but unless one of them is accepted negotiations will end. There may be some little changes in the details that may be suggested later, but on the general proposition this I regard as the final offer of the Rapid Transit Commissioners to the Manhattan Elevated Railway Company. "If one of the propositions is accepted, the mone spent by the commission will not have been spent in vain, and the expenses of the commission up to this time amount to about \$120,000, and this will be paid back to the city in the event of the acceptance of the commissioners' terms. That is one of the stipula

sions laid out by the commissioners." was asked.

"I believe the plan will give us a satisfactory degree of rapid transit. The extensions will materially shorten the time between uptown and downtown, and, what I consider a vastly more important thing, will give every passenger a sent. I regard that as a matter more desirable to gain than shorter time, I have had the experience of riding up and down for many years, and when I can get a comfortable seat and a chance to read my paper on the way down, a few minutes' difference in the time does not amount to much. But when you have to stand up, packed in like sardines, in such weather as this, the time does make a very material difference.

"As to the route in general, I think it a very good one. You know the commissioners, who have been working on this matter for two years and a half, are helter judges of the route than people who have only given it an hour or two of attention. The commissioners have worked hard, and have reached as good a solution of the problem as seems possible now." sions laid out by the commissioners!" was asked.

ELECTION OF THE WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION Morristown, N. J., June 21 (Special).-The annual ciation was held at headquarters to-day. The annua to be in a flourishing condition as usual. About 10,000 visitors have registered during the past year

and many valuable relies have been added to the already extensive collection on exhibition at the already extensive collection on extination at the famous old mansion. Important additions to the library have been made by Mr. J. C. Pumpelly and Mrs. J. W. Roberts. The following officers were manimeasty elected: President, Januthan W. Roberts; vice presidents, William T. T. Litgerwood, William L. Kling; treasurer, H. O. Marsh; secretary, Edmund D. Halsey. PERSISTENT EFFORTS OF TRAINWRECKERS Alliance, Ohlo, June 21.-Trainwreckers made three

sold attempts to wreck the northbound Salem ac road at a switch one mile north of here Monday and yesterday morning by wedging angle bars and heavy pieces of timber between the switch rails. On Mon the obstruction was removed by a farmer just before the train was due and yesterday morning a southbound freight train struck it, but passed over safely. Between the passing of the freight and the time the accommodation was due a lot of old fron and ties was again placed on the track. For-tunately a gang of section men discovered it and cleared the track just as the train drew in sight.

SUICIDE OF FRANCIS SPIES.

THE COMMISSION MERCHANT SENDS TWO BULLETS INTO HIS BRAIN.

DISCOVERED BY HIS VALET DEAD IN THE BATH

ROOM-A SUFFERER FROM THE GREAT HEAT. While suffering from abstration of mind, caused, it believed, by the excessive heat, Francis Spies, the commission merchant, yesterday committed suicide. Mr. Spies, who for years was well known to many downtown business men as Consul-General of Ecuador, later as Vice-Consul of Honduras, and as the head of the commission house, Marcial & Co., No. 36 Broad-st., lived under the happiest conditions. Yet early yesterday morning he ended his life with two

Just a week ago his wife and daughters went to Lordon on a visit to his son, who is employed in the Portland Cement Works of Andrew White, M. P. Besides himself, the only persons in his home, No. 64 East Fifty-fifth-st., at the time were his valet, Cornelius George, and his cook, Celia Eigel. In the war Mr. Spies was wounded and later suffered a severe sunstroke. The heat of the last three days affected him seriously. Although suffering from pains in the head and general depression, he kept rigorously to his desk until 4:30 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when he went to his home. A dispatch from his wife atmounting her sate arrival in London awaited him. To this he wrote a peply, and at 7 o'clock teld George to mail it. Then he took a walk in Central Park, and returning home went to bed at the usual hour.

At 7 o'clock yesterday George was called by his master, who told him to prepare the bath. The valet did so, and soon saw Mr. Spies in his dressing gown enter the bathroom and close the door. Only minute had elapsed when the silence of the house was broken by two pistol shots. George rushed to the bathroom door, opened it and went in. at the bottom of the bath was the body of Mr. Sples, the tingers of the right hand clutching a silver-mounte Two bullet holes in the right temple, one just over the ear, the other near the eye, told where

Dr. Joshua L. Barton, who lives at No. 57 East Fifty-fifth-st., hurried to Mr. Spies's side, but he was niready dead. A letter was found addressed to William Schwarzwelder, a furniture dealer at Pearl and Fulton sts., and a cousin of the dead man's wife. This letter, he had directed, was not to be mailed until to-day. When opened by Mr. Schwarzwalder it contained a string of rambling, incoherent atterances, showing, however, an intention to commit

Mr. Spies was not only wealthy in his own right, but his wife had inherited \$500,000 from her father, General Christian Schwarzwalder, who at one time General Christian Schwarzwalder, who at one time was president of the Germania Bank. Mr. Spies was boin in Freeklyn, and as already announced, served in the Civil War. At the time of his death he was a member of the 7th Regiment Veteran Association and a member of the Lafayette Post. About twenty years ago he joined the firm of Marcial & Co. Six years later he purchased the interest of his partners, G. T. Dennis, G. S. Wright and John Marcial, becoming head of the house, which traded largely in Honduras and South America. Mr. spies was a member of the Chamber of Commerce, the Downtown Club, the Maritime Exchange, the Democratic Club and the Tammany Hall General Committee. At one time, too, he controlled the Panama Star and Herald corporations.

Word of her husband's death was sent to Mrs. spies.

THE VIKINGS DISCHARGED. NO ONE APPEARS TO PRESS THE COMPLAINT-

THE MAYOR AND OTHER CITY OFFICIALS VISIT THE SHIP. No one appeared to press the complaint of being drunk and disorderly against Captain Andersen and five of the crew of the Viking, who were arrested early Monday morning in Hamilton-ave., when

their cases were called before Justice Tighe in Brooklyn yesterday morning, and the charge was dis-missed and they were set free.

Police Justice Tighe opened court at 8 a. m. and the prisoners were promptly on hand. Michael J. Dunn, the driver of the patrol wagon, who made the complaint in the absence of the policeman who made the arrest when the prisoners were arraigned on

Monday, fulled to appear when he was called. Police Justice Tighe then said: "The police are not represented and the prisoners are therefore discharget." The friends of Captain Andersen and his associates who were in court warmly congratulated them that their trip to Chicago would not be interfered with.

relief. It is a pity that this is so, but we may as by reason of his action in holding the Viking sallors.

A stranger has stopped him in the street and told him that he would be impeached. He has received. Transit Commissioner Spencer and John M. Rowers, the counsel to the commission. After a conference One was in an official envelope of the United States Mayor Gilroy, accompanied by Controller Myers,

not accept the last proposition made to it by the President McClellan, of the Board of Aldermen; Commissioner Daly, President Cram, of the Dock Board, and Register Levy, visited the Viking yesterday and and Register Levy, visited the Viking yesterday and one of the propositions will be accepted, and I believe that we will get rapid transit out of it. But, continued the Mayor, with increasing emphasis, "if the Manhattan Company does not accept either proposition now made to it, and so regard the interests of the people, the Rapid Transit Commissioners will never again be called together to consider any proposition the company may have to make, and in the event of their refusal to accept this offer, I call so long as I am in office, do all in my power

### A SAMPLE OF INVESTIGATION METHODS.

The peculiarly partisan methods that are being sion to make excuses for removing Republican officials demonstrated than on yesterday afternoon. It is the sort of work that men of the narrow-minded partisan Wallace MacFarlane are fitted to perform.

Two or three days ago the committee, in executive session, secured testimony of George W. Whitehead, the special agent in charge of the special Agents' Eureau here, in relation to the duties of Charles S. Wilbur in the fall of 1892. Mr. Wilbur was then a Tampa, Florida. He had a number of court cases to settle before going to Florida, and he spent his leisure hours in doing what he could for the Republican Na-tional ticket. Mr. Whitehead, in secret session, testified to this effect. This testimony was read publicly yesterday afternoon, and although much testimony has first time that any of it so taken has been made public. The reason is that most of the secret testinony heretofore secured did not fit the purposes of the investigation.

day afternoon, C. V. E. Wilson and Henry S. Patton, examiners at the Appraiser's Stores, were examined, They did not please the members of the commission because they showed that they understood their duties and performed them faithfully.

### BLOWS ON THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

There was an exhibition of bad temper on the Froduce Exchange yesterday afternoon, which probclosing hours W. P. Callaghan, of the firm of Otto R. bolike & Co., was talking with a number of friends when some one in a playful mood pushed a small bag his arm. Callaghan was extremely angry, and turned

"Who did that !" "I did it," replied John S. Taylor, a representative the bag with all his strength at Mr. Taylor. Taylor replied with several pretty powerful blows, two of which caught Callaghan in the neck and another in the face. Brokers rushed in and separated the men, tallinghan now says that he will go to the Board of Manage's and have Mr. Taylor punished. Mr. Taylor and his friends are not worrying in the least over the threats.

# Alexander McDonaid, who was recently appointed

United States Minister to Persia, will sail for Europe on his way to his post of duty to-day on the Nor-mannia. He said to a Tribune reporter, who saw him at the Hotel Mariborough yesterday, that he should travel leisurely, as the Government allowed him sixtyfive days to reach Teheran. There were no points at issue between the United States and Persia at sionaries, which had caused some diplomatic re-monstrance from the United States in the past, was subsiding. This was largely due to the fact that the missionaries had established hospitals at Teheran during the cholera epidemic last year had done much to relieve the suffering there.